



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague in Tokyo; infection spreading—Plague death at Shimonoseki from steamship Keijo Maru from Osaka.

During the week ended July 15, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 777 crew and 91 passengers.

Yokohama seems to continue free from grave quarantinable disease, excluding leprosy. The same statement applies to Kobe and Nagasaki.

After a period of quiescence, plague has again made its appearance in Tokyo in spite of the rigid preventive measures that have been enforced. In that city a plague death occurred on the 19th instant, the patient having been previously removed from his residence in Fukagawa Ku (Tokyo) to the Honjo Infectious Disease Hospital. Another plague death was announced on the 20th instant in the same institution, the patient having been a resident of Honjo Ku, an employee of a dealer in waste paper, rags, etc. Among the members of this latter household an additional case of plague has since developed, making in all 3 cases of plague that have been reported in Tokyo since the date of my last letter. The occurrence of 2 cases of the disease in Honjo Ku indicates that the infection is spreading. On the 19th instant a plague-infected rat was found in Fukagawa Ku (Tokyo).

Shimonoseki telegrams report that a death from plague occurred in a hospital at that place on July 17. This patient's previous history shows that he had resided in Osaka from July 11 to July 15, on which latter date he took passage by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamship *Keijo Maru* for Korea. Becoming ill during the voyage, he landed at Shimonoseki, where he died, as above stated. It would seem that the infection was contracted at Osaka, where a plague death occurred on May 9. Through some oversight the *Keijo Maru* seems to have proceeded on her voyage to Fusan and Mokpo without having been subjected to suitable sanitary measures.

MEXICO.

Reports from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, July 30 and August 7, as follows:

During the week ended July 31, 1905, no quarantinable disease was reported here or in Merida.

The following vessels were dispatched:

July 26, steamship *Orion*, British, to Galveston; crew, 37; fumigated.

July 26, steamship *Telefon*, Norwegian, to Mobile; crew, 19; passengers, 1; fumigated.

July 28, steamship *Matanzas*, American, to United States via Tampico; crew, 41.

July 29, steamship *Yucatan*, American, to New York via Habana; crew, 75; passengers from Progreso, 49 (to New York, 13).

July 30, steamship *Progreso*, Norwegian, Texas City; crew, 25; fumigated.

Week ended July 7, 1905.

Quarantinable diseases, none; deaths from other causes as follows: Gastro-enteritis, 3; malaria, 3; uremia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 2;